

1960

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A5795

Mr. Hardtla, throughout these many years, has made a great contribution to the Weather Bureau and to the Nation. His observations and study have contributed in large measure to the overall study of weather conditions. I am proud that a constituent of mine has been chosen to receive this award and I extend to him my own congratulations and thanks.

### Tribute to Garland Wheeler Powell, Co- originator of a National Flag Code

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 1, 1960

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, on August 29, 1959, a devoted patriot and longtime resident of my congressional district died and was subsequently laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. I refer to the late Maj. Garland Wheeler Powell. It seems fitting to pay tribute to his memory, as a new Independence Day draws near, for a unique and patriotic service rendered, not generally known and never appropriately acknowledged.

Garland Wheeler Powell was born in Allegany County, Md., on August 8, 1892. He attended the public schools of his native State and graduated from the University of Maryland. He served a term in the Maryland Legislature.

Garland Powell enlisted in the armed services of the Nation on June 5, 1917, and witnessed battle action as commander of the 22d U.S. Aerial Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant on September 13, 1917, and to captain February 19, 1918, later attaining the rank of major in the Reserves.

After the armistice in November 1918, Powell became very active in the early work of the American Legion and was for a number of years a member of the Legion's Americanism committee. In this capacity he was helpful if not wholly instrumental in bringing into existence a U.S. flag code.

Major Powell never laid claim to being the "father" of the flag code, but acknowledged the idea originated with him and the late Gridley Adams. The latter became founder and director-general of the U.S. Flag Foundation, Inc. Adams and Powell presented their idea before the First National Flag Conference held in Washington, June 14-15, 1923, which conference was addressed by the late President Warren G. Harding, who supported the idea of a national flag code enthusiastically.

These two gentlemen in effect laid the groundwork for the later enactment of Public Law 623, approved June 22, 1942, "to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," and the eventual passage of Public Law 829 which firmly established the use of the flag of the United

States of America by civilians, civilian groups, and organizations.

In the files of the late Mr. Adams may be found a letter from his colleague, Garland Powell, reading, in part, as follows:

Of course, Gridley, you and I are ultra-patriots and we realize that over the years millions of lives have been sacrificed in the defense of that flag. In my estimation, if schoolchildren could be taught that, our whole Nation would be better off. After all, the school is the place to start the children of the Nation along the path of understanding. That is said even in view of the importance of the church and the home. If the schoolchildren of today are taught respect for their flag, as the parents of tomorrow they will see to it that the home will be taken care of as well as the church. So, my friend, you and I have contributed something that should go down in history as a contribution to this great Nation of ours.

This was an intimate letter from one friend to another and not meant for the public eye. However, it is so appropriate to the subject and to the need of a renewal of patriotic fervor such as Garland Powell exemplified in his life and actions that I think it bears reading. Maj. Garland Powell, indeed, had a reverence for his Nation and its flag which might well be emulated by all of us.

### South Texas Delegates to the National Convention of the Future Homemakers of America

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CLARK W. THOMPSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 1, 1960

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Future Homemakers of America will have their National Convention here in Washington beginning July 11, 1960. Regretfully, for many of us, we will not be on hand to greet these fine youngsters from all parts of our country since the Democratic National Convention will begin on the same day in Los Angeles.

We are all aware of the outstanding record and achievements made by the Future Homemakers of America. In south Texas we have a particular pride for these youngsters, and it was with a great deal of pleasure when I learned of the group who will be in Washington to represent my section of Texas. The delegates are: Miss Carol Dennison, Liberty, Tex.; Miss Patti Jinks, Boling, Tex.; Miss Melva Jean Hand, Katy, Tex.; Miss Elsie Swendsen, El Campo, Tex.; and Miss Barbara Grayless, Richmond, Tex. The sponsors of this fine delegation are: Miss Margaret Koy, Bellville, Tex.; Miss Lenora Walters, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Ruth Shurbet, Katy, Tex.; and Miss Marie Oatman, El Campo, Tex.

### Communications Act Amendments, 1960

#### SPEECH OF

**HON. PETER F. MACK, JR.**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 27, 1960

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (S. 1898) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the procedure in obtaining a license and for rehearings under such act.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of S. 1898. This bill known as the Communications Act Amendment of 1960 is designed to carry out the recommendations of the Legislative Oversight Committee after one of the most extensive and constructive investigations ever conducted by a congressional committee, which is designed to correct many irregularities which have occurred in these agencies. Our subcommittee has worked long and hard on this investigation. It has been a most revealing and fruitful investigation. Thousands of pages of testimony clearly indicate great deficiencies and this bill is the first part of a legislative program recommended in reports by our committee to correct these deficiencies.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend our very able and distinguished chairman in the way he was revealed the irregularities in the regulatory agencies. This investigation was successful despite the many efforts by industry and others to sabotage our operation. No investigating committee of Congress has ever encountered such a determined effort on the part of those investigated to block the investigation. No investigating committee has been subjected to such tremendous pressures. Multimillion dollar industries were investigated by this committee with only a limited staff. This committee revealed gross irregularities within many of the regulatory agencies. It exposed payoffs, payola, deceptive practices and rigged television quiz shows on programs carried on the publicly owned air waves.

In my opinion, this committee has rendered a great service to America.

Mr. Chairman, this bill would reassert governmental authority to regulate the Nation's airwaves. It would give the Federal Communications Commission new tools to deal with the industry it regulates. This bill does not provide for censorship in any form but it does reassert the Federal authority over the use of publicly owned airwaves and would permit the FCC to evaluate the performance of radio and television stations. It would give them the opportunity to reward television and radio stations which live up to elementary standards of honesty and integrity. In this way the FCC would not necessarily have to reward stations which thrive on sadistic westerns, rock and roll, deceptive shows, and other trash which have been appearing over the publicly owned airwaves.

A5796

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

July 2

Mr. Chairman, under the provisions of this bill it would be impossible for anyone to participate in payola or deceptive television quiz shows without committing a Federal crime. Because of the unusual nature of these slick operations, it is necessary to amend the law so that even an unenthusiastic regulatory commission would have the power to stop these deceptive shows and proceedings could be brought against the participants.

Mr. Chairman, payola was a national disgrace but perhaps the most colossal fraud ever perpetrated on the American people was the controlled or rigged quiz shows. These shows affected over \$100 million worth of business and by dishonesty and deception almost succeeded in driving some of the competing firms out of business. The "\$64,000 Question," apparently controlled from its very inception, according to the testimony of the sponsor, ran for some 2 years undetected. Its success was so fabulous that the producers started another rigged program called the "\$64,000 Challenge." These programs were so successful and attracted such a large audience that the competing network found it necessary to start its own rigged television quiz shows. Millions and millions of Americans watched these shows week after week and even refused to believe the truth when they were told that these shows were rigged. It was perhaps the greatest job of "brainwashing" this country has ever seen and it was all done over the publicly owned air waves.

Mr. Chairman, I am not primarily concerned about the ethics of the contestants who participated in these controlled shows although it is a reflection upon our standards of morality. Many of the contestants were innocent but it was shocking to know that the district attorney of New York estimated that some one hundred contestants probably committed perjury as witnesses before the New York grand jury investigating this matter. While I feel that the law should apply to the contestants, I believe that the real crime was committed by the limited number of individuals who assisted in planning and rigging the shows. Therefore, this bill is designed to cover all those who were responsible for the productions as well as all of those who assisted each week with the rigging of the shows. This bill would include those people who represented the window dressing which set the stage so that these frauds could be perpetrated. In the quiz shows great precautions were taken to convince the audience that the controlled shows were not rigged. The "\$64,000 Question" used a nationally known college professor and the vice president of an internationally known these frauds could be perpetrated. It has been revealed that the college professor assisted in rigging the shows by designing questions that the producers knew the contestants could answer. It was revealed in testimony that the vice president did not have custody over the question.

Mr. Chairman, if this bill is enacted it will eliminate the slick Madison Avenue

operations in the future years and the provisions of this bill would apply to all those who participated directly or indirectly in the rigging of shows.

Mr. Chairman, this has been a shockingly incident for Americans. It is especially shocking for many people in our society to have been guilty of this deception. It has rewarded dishonesty in business as well as private life. It seems that our society hit an alltime low by the reprehensible practice of teaching young boys and girls to be dishonest while participating in these rigged shows.

Mr. Chairman, we wonder today why crime has been increasing especially among our young people and why we are having such a problem with juvenile delinquency. We wonder why many children today do not seem to know right from wrong and why many of our American homes do not provide the moral and ethical upbringing of youngsters which is necessary in a healthy and wholesome society. We wonder why business and politics appear to be more corrupt now than in years gone by. I have given considerable study to this problem and I am wondering if our Nation has failed to properly recognize and reward those individuals who do right and to penalize those who do wrong. It seems to me that in this day and age we have failed to recognize honest leadership, honest business and that we have had a tendency to accept dishonesty in all walks of life. We have even given some credence to the statement that money buys respectability.

We all recognize that television has had a tremendous impact on our way of life. It has had a substantial effect in formulating opinions in the minds of our young citizens. It can be used to formulate good or bad opinions. I hope that this bill will have a favorable effect.

Mr. Chairman, I hope very strongly that this bill is adopted so that millions of American viewers will be protected from these frauds in the future and that the FCC will have complete authority to act in these areas.

*Captive Nations Week*

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTAIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 1960

Mr. FARBSTAIN. Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that this Congress last year passed the Captive Nations Week resolution and that the President, consistent with the provisions of said resolution, issued a proclamation designating the third week in July 1959, as Captive Nations Week. The resolution further authorized and requested the President to issue a similar proclamation each year until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world.

This year the observance of Captive Nations Week is scheduled for July 17-

23 and in connection therewith I am pleased to submit the following statement:

## CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

We the people of this country are against all forms of dictatorships and regard them as the worst type of governmental machinery devised by men. At the end of the last war when we witnessed the spread rather than the limiting of Communist tyranny, we were rudely awakened from our wartime optimism. The Soviet Union's treacherous methods of capturing and enslaving the peoples of Eastern Europe was the most stunning shock to us. For more than 15 years the U.S. Government, working in cooperation with other governments of the West, has been trying to have these enslaved peoples, these captive nations, freed from the clutches of Communist tyranny. By establishing and proclaiming the third week of July in each year as Captive Nations Week, once more we affirm both our loyalty to the cause of freedom and our desire to see these freedom-loving peoples released from Communist totalitarian dictatorships. We shall continue to observe Captive Nations Week until the last of all enslaved nations is free in its homeland. I am glad to lend my wholehearted support for their freedom.

## An Allen Special, Coming Up

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 1, 1960

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I happily include an editorial from the Chicago Sun-Times which goes far toward expressing the respect and extreme good will every Member of this House holds for Congressman LEO ALLEN. No words can express, however, the grief with which his friends regret his departure from the congressional scene nor the void which those of us who have been privileged to enjoy his personal friendship and his counsel will continue to feel. The article from the Sun-Times follows:

## AN ALLEN SPECIAL, COMING UP

Only three Illinoisans served longer in Congress than LEO E. ALLEN, of Galena. "Uncle Joe" Cannon spent 46 years in the House. Adolph Sabath was in 45 years. Henry T. Rainey's time totaled 30. When he retires this year ALLEN will have been in Congress 28 years.

ALLEN is a product of Jo Daviess County where he was born October 5, 1898. He was an artillery sergeant in World War I. He became a lawyer and circuit court clerk. Then he went to Congress and immediately was recognized as an able, affable and shrewd man of politics. Fellow Republicans, and Democrats as well, who may never have heard of his town of Galena (home of Gen. U. S. Grant) became aware of Allen and he rose high in the councils of Congress and the GOP.

ALLEN has been a staunch supporter of President Eisenhower on both domestic and foreign issues (81 percent last year).

Why is he retiring? He says he's tired of the same "diet" of 35 years in politics—that it's like having ham and eggs for breakfast every day.